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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER NO. 93-001
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0037770

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR:

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, hereinafter called the Board, finds that:

1. The Mt. View Sanitary District, hereinafter called the Discharger, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated October 9, 1992 for reissuance of waste discharge requirements and a permit to discharge wastewater to waters of the State and the United States under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
2. The Discharger owns and operates the Mt. View Sanitary District wastewater treatment plant, located at the end of Arthur Road near the City of Martinez in Contra Costa County.
3. The plant has capacity to provide secondary level treatment for approximately 2.4 million gallons per day (MGD) of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater from a portion of Contra Costa County in the vicinity of Martinez. The Discharger is in the process of upgrading the treatment plant in order to provide for an average dry weather flow capacity of 3.2 MGD. The plant presently discharges an average dry weather flow of about 1.23 MGD, an annual average wet weather flow of 1.70 MGD, and an annual average effluent flow of 1.47 MGD.
4. Peak wet weather flows in recent years have been approximately 3.5 MGD. All peak flows are currently routed through the entire treatment plant process. At full buildout of the Discharger's service area, peak wet weather flows are anticipated to be approximately 11.1 MGD.
5. The treated wastewater is discharged directly into 21 acres of intensively managed marsh ponds constructed by the discharger (Latitude 38 Deg, 01 Min, 12 Sec.; Longitude 122 Deg, 05 Min, 47 Sec.). Effluent from these ponds is discharged into Peyton Slough, which enters the confluence of Suisun Bay and Carquinez Strait near Bull Head Point about 1.5 miles from the treatment plant. Effluent in Peyton Slough backs up onto 68 acres of wetland. A total of 89 acres of marsh ponds and wetland are managed by the discharger. The marsh, adjacent wetlands, and Peyton Slough provide habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. The location of the treatment plant and marsh is shown on Attachment A, which is hereby incorporated as part of this Order.

6. Prior to discharge to the marsh system, the wastewater treatment system includes comminution, flow equalization, primary sedimentation, biological treatment by a two stage, high-rate trickling filter and a biotower, secondary sedimentation, and disinfection by chlorination, and dechlorination. The chlorine disinfection system will be replaced sometime during 1993-94 with an ultraviolet disinfection system.
7. Sludge is digested, then dewatered by belt pressing. Further reduction occurs in drying beds located at the treatment plant. Drainage and runoff from the sludge drying beds are collected in a sump and pumped back to the headworks of the treatment plant. Sludge is presently used as a soil amendment by Future Tech Environmental Services at the Byron Hot Springs golf course site. The Discharger has, in the past, used sludge as a soil amendment at the treatment plant site, and has proposed to continue this practice in the future. This proposal is under review, and if found to be acceptable, this Order will be amended as necessary to incorporate requirements for sludge use on site.
8. During the winter, Peyton Slough receives freshwater flow from the Contra Costa Canal, and storm water runoff from the surrounding area. There are a number of industrial sites in the vicinity of Peyton Slough and the wastewater treatment plant which may contribute storm water runoff to the slough. During the dry weather months, Peyton Slough receives freshwater flow primarily from the wastewater treatment plant. Minor flows from the Contra Costa Canal into Peyton Slough may occur during the dry season.
9. The discharge of treated wastewater to the marsh and Peyton Slough is presently governed by Waste Discharge Requirements in Order No. 87-150, adopted by the Board on November 18, 1987, which serves as an NPDES permit.
10. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, and the California Inland Surface Waters Plan, on April 11, 1991. These Plans identify water quality objectives for all enclosed bays and estuaries, and inland surface waters in the state, and a strategy for implementation of the objectives. These plans require the water quality objectives to be implemented in discharger's Waste Discharge Requirement permits.
11. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin on December 17, 1986, and the State Board approved the revised Water Quality Control Plan on May 21, 1987. The Board adopted revisions to the 1986 Water Quality Control Plan on December 11, 1991. The State Board remanded the amended Basin Plan based on procedural concerns and the Regional Board readopted the amended Basin Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Basin Plan) on September 16, 1992. State Board approval of this revised plan is pending. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses and water quality objectives for surface waters in the region, as well as effluent limitations and discharge prohibitions intended to protect beneficial uses.
12. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Board's Basin Plan, the State Board's California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, and the California Inland Surface Waters Plan.

13. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for the Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay, and contiguous waters. The beneficial uses of Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay, Peyton Slough and the Discharger's marsh and adjacent wetlands (as contiguous waters) are:
 - a. Industrial Service Supply
 - b. Navigation
 - c. Water Contact Recreation
 - d. Non-contact Water Recreation
 - e. Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing
 - f. Wildlife Habitat
 - g. Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species
 - h. Fish Migration
 - i. Fish Spawning
 - j. Estuarine Habitat
14. Peyton Slough in the vicinity of, and downstream of the discharge, and the Discharger's marsh and the adjacent wetlands are not used for water contact recreation. Water contact recreation is listed as a beneficial use for these water bodies only due to the fact that they eventually discharge to the Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay, where the effluent and Peyton Slough waters are diluted.
15. The Basin Plan prohibits the discharge of wastewater which has characteristics of concern to beneficial uses at any point at which the wastewater does not receive a minimum initial dilution of at least 10:1, or into any nontidal water, dead-end slough, similar confined waters, or any immediate tributaries thereof. Discharge of treated wastewater to the marsh is contrary to this prohibition.
16. The Basin Plan states that exceptions to the above prohibition will be considered for discharges where (1) an inordinate burden would be placed on the discharger relative to beneficial uses protected, and an equivalent level of environmental protection can be achieved by alternate means, such as an alternative discharge site, a higher level of treatment, and/or improved treatment reliability; or, (2) a discharge is approved as part of a reclamation project; or, (3) it can be demonstrated that net environmental benefits will be derived as a result of the discharge.
17. The Board has established policy and guidelines on the use of wastewater to create, restore, maintain and/or enhance marshlands in its Resolution 77-1.
18. The Discharger has demonstrated, according to the policy guidelines given in Resolution 77-1, that a net environmental benefit is derived as a result of discharge of up to 3.2 MGD of treated wastewater to 89 acres of properly managed marsh ponds and wetland. The Board finds that the marsh and wetlands management project implemented by the Discharger complies with the exception provision of the Basin Plan, and hereby grants an exception to the discharge prohibition for discharge of treated wastewater to the marsh and Peyton Slough.
19. On March 3, 1991, a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO No. 91-029) was issued to the Discharger because of violation of permit requirements for bioassays, settleable solids, chlorine residual, and coliform bacteria.

This CAO required full compliance by October 1, 1992. The Discharger has achieved full compliance for the bioassay violations; however, the Discharger has not achieved satisfactory compliance for the settleable solids, chlorine residual and coliform bacteria violations. In order to remedy these violations and provide for increased capacity, the Discharger plans to install a sand filter and ultra-violet disinfection system.

20. The repeated violations at the treatment plant constitute a potential threat to the net environmental benefit of the marsh and wetlands management project discussed above, which qualifies the Discharger for an exception from the 10:1 dilution requirement of the Basin Plan. As indicated in the above finding, the Discharger will be installing a sandfilter and ultra-violet disinfection system to remedy the violations, and ensure provision of a net environmental benefit.
21. Order No. 87-150, cited in Finding 9 above, stated that the discharge of up to 3.2 MGD qualified for an exception to the Basin Plan prohibition described in Finding 14. The exception was granted based on the Discharger's proposal to provide 60% ammonia removal (to maintain then current levels of ammonia loading into Peyton Slough), and to continue to provide a net environmental benefit by managing 89 acres of marsh ponds and wetlands. The Discharger has been effectively removing at least 60% of the influent ammonia, and has continued to manage the designated acreage of marsh and wetlands.
22. The Discharger's request in 1987 for authorization to discharge up to 3.2 MGD was based on flow projections included in a January, 1986 report titled "Long Range Plan for Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal". Phase I of the plant expansion, completed in 1987, consisted of construction of a flow equalization basin which enhanced the capacity of the treatment plant up to 1.71 MGD. Phase II of the expansion was completed in 1989, and involved the construction of a biotower, and other miscellaneous plant improvements. Completion of Phase II was to provide for a capacity of 2.4 MGD.
23. Phase III of the expansion project, as outlined in the 1986 report, was to include the installation of a filter, and improvements to the chlorine contact chamber. The Discharger intends to install a sand filter during 1993-94; however, instead of making improvements to the chlorination system, the Discharger will be installing an ultraviolet disinfection system.
24. Order No. 87-150 permitted a flow increase only up to 2.4 MGD, based upon completion of the Phase II expansion, and a demonstration, in a manner acceptable to the Executive Officer, of the facilities ability to provide consistent compliance with requirements at a flow of 1.71 MGD.
25. As noted in Finding 18, the treatment plant has not been consistently meeting permit requirements, and the Discharger has not demonstrated compliance for a flow of 1.71 MGD. The Discharger believes that installation of the sand filter and ultraviolet disinfection units will address the ongoing violations, in addition to providing for capacity up to 3.2 MGD. This Order allows for discharge of up to 3.2 MGD, but only if it has been demonstrated that the plant can reliably and consistently meet permit requirements.

26. In addition to acute toxicity effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, the Basin Plan specifies chronic toxicity limits for discharges to surface waters. The Discharger is currently participating in the Effluent Toxicity Characterization Program, and has completed the screening phase portion of the program. The variability phase is currently in progress. Upon completion of the variability phase, when site specific criteria such as test species, effluent sampling procedures, dilution series, monitoring frequency, and dilution waters are known, this permit will be amended to include chronic toxicity effluent limitations and monitoring requirements.
27. The revised Basin Plan contains new effluent limitations for selected toxic pollutants such as heavy metals, including, in some cases, more stringent limits for discharges to shallow waters (receiving waters that do not provide a minimum initial dilution of ten to one). The shallow water limits are based on a dilution ratio of zero. For cases where compliance with the new limits, located in Table IV-1A of the Basin Plan, is not immediately feasible, the Basin Plan includes criteria under which a discharger may apply for an exception to the assigned dilution ratio of zero. Exceptions are considered only where an aggressive pretreatment program is in place, and compliance with water quality objectives is obtained in the receiving waters.
28. The revised Basin Plan allows for distinction between effluent limitations that are met by current performance, and effluent limitations not currently attained. Immediate compliance is required for effluent limits that are met by current performance. Compliance with effluent limitations not currently attained is required by June, 1993. A longer compliance time schedule will be permitted if the Discharger participates in an aggressive source control program. Implementation of source control measures to reduce pollutant loadings to the maximum extent practicable shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than April 11, 1996.
29. The Basin Plan specifies marine and fresh water effluent limits which are to be applied to a discharge for selected toxic pollutants. Seven of the marine effluent limits are lower than those for fresh water: copper, cyanide, nickel, silver, zinc, endosulfan, toxaphene and tributyltin. Whether marine or fresh water limitations are applied depends upon the unique salinity characteristics of the receiving waters. A tide gate is located in Peyton Slough near its confluence with the Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay. Therefore, the Discharger's marsh, the adjacent wetlands, and Peyton Slough are predominantly made up of fresh water, and the effluent limitations specified in this Order for discharge to the marsh and Peyton Slough are based on the fresh water objectives.
30. The Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay at the point of confluence with Peyton Slough is under tidal influence, and supports a marine habitat. The portion of Peyton Slough located below the tide gate is referred to as Lower Peyton Slough. Because the beneficial uses of this marine habitat must be protected, and because the Discharger's effluent constitutes a portion of the flow in Peyton Slough, this Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a monitoring plan at the confluence of Peyton Slough and the Carquinez Strait/Suisun Bay for those seven constituents which have marine effluent limits that are lower than the fresh water

limits which are specified for the treatment plant discharge. This monitoring is intended to provide an initial evaluation of the presence of these constituents in Lower Peyton Slough.

31. If monitoring indicates that the marine water quality objectives are exceeded for the seven constituents listed in Finding 29, the Board recognizes that the treatment plant discharge is not the only entity that may be responsible for their presence, as Peyton Slough receives stormwater runoff (and possibly groundwater discharge) from an area of heavy industry. The Board may re-evaluate, at a future time, whether marine effluent limitations for those seven constituents should be specified for the Discharger's effluent instead of the fresh water limitations.
32. A review of the Discharger's monitoring data indicated that the Discharger will be able to comply with the daily average Basin plan shallow water effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, and phenols. The data further indicates that the Discharger will not be able to comply with the new shallow water limitations for copper, lead, silver and zinc. The Discharger's ability to comply with the cyanide, selenium, and PAH's, the monthly average for mercury, and the remaining organic constituent limits cannot be predicted due to detection limit problems or insufficient data.
33. The Discharger has initiated efforts to investigate the source(s), and reduce effluent concentrations of copper, lead, silver, and zinc. This Order requires the Discharger to continue these efforts in order to reduce the loadings of these metals to the marsh and Peyton Slough.
34. The concentration of un-ionized ammonia in the Discharger's marsh and Peyton Slough which results from the effluent discharge fluctuates with the natural background pH and temperature of the marsh. While the pH and temperature fluctuation in a shallow slough is, for the most part, a natural phenomenon, it has made it difficult for the Discharger to consistently comply with the un-ionized ammonia receiving water objective specified in the Basin Plan.
35. A slough survey was conducted in 1986-87 in order to provide documentation as to whether total ammonia removal was necessary for maintenance of beneficial uses in Peyton Slough. Based on the results of this study, Order No. 87-150 concluded that total removal of ammonia was not necessary, and replaced the receiving water objective for un-ionized ammonia with an effluent limit for ammonia. The effluent limit was established in order to maintain then current ammonia loadings to the slough as the flow increases.
36. This Order includes an effluent limit for ammonia, but does not specify a receiving water objective for un-ionized ammonia. The Basin Plan includes a receiving water objective of 0.025 mg/l as N (annual median) and 0.16 mg/l as N (maximum).
37. The Discharger's sewage collection system includes four pump stations. These pump stations, along with the entire sewage collection system, require ongoing maintenance, and upgrades as necessary to accommodate higher flows.

38. Federal Regulations for stormwater discharges were promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990. The regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122, 123, and 124] require specific categories of industrial activities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (industrial storm water) to obtain an NPDES permit and to implement Best Technology Economically Available (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control pollutants in industrial storm water discharges.
39. The storm water flows from the wastewater treatment facility process areas are directed to the wastewater treatment plant headworks and are treated along with the wastewater discharged to the treatment plant. These storm water flows constitute all industrial storm water at this facility and consequently this permit regulates all industrial storm water discharge at this facility.
40. An Operation and Maintenance Manual is maintained by the Discharger for purposes of providing plant and regulatory personnel with a source of information describing all equipment, facilities, recommended operation strategies, process control monitoring, and maintenance activities. In order to remain a useful and relevant document, the manual shall be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operation practices.
41. This Order serves as an NPDES Permit, adoption of which is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act) pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
42. The Discharger and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Board's intent to reissue requirements for the existing discharge and have been provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
43. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and to the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, that the Mt. View Sanitary District (Discharger) shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge at any point at which the wastewater does not receive an initial dilution of at least 10:1 is prohibited. An exception to the prohibition is granted provided the discharger continues to provide a net environmental benefit by managing 89 acres of marsh and wetlands.
2. The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the State, either at the treatment plant or from the collection system or pump stations tributary to the treatment plant is prohibited.

3. The average dry weather flow discharge shall not exceed 1.71 MGD until the Discharger has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, compliance with Provision F.10 of this Order. At that time, the average dry weather flow may be increased to 2.4 MGD. The average dry weather flow shall not be increased from 2.4 MGD to 3.2 MGD until the Discharger has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, compliance with Provision F.11 of this Order. The average dry weather flow shall be determined over three consecutive dry weather months each year.
4. Discharges of water, materials, or wastes other than storm water, which are not otherwise authorized by this NPDES permit, to a storm drain system or waters of the state are prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. The effluent discharged to the Mt. View Sanitary District Marsh shall not exceed the following limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Instantaneous Maximum</u>
a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅ , 20°C)	mg/l	--	30	45	60	--
b. Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	--	30	45	60	--
c. Oil and Grease	mg/l	--	10	--	20	--
d. Settleable Matter	ml/l-hr	--	0.1	--	--	0.2
e. Total Chlorine Residual (1)	mg/l	--	--	--	0.0	
f. Ammonia	mg/l	6.0	8.0			

(1) Requirement defined as below the limit of detection in standard test methods.

2. pH: The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.
3. Total Coliform Bacteria: The treated wastewater, at some place in the treatment process prior to discharge, shall meet the following limits of bacteriological quality: The moving median value for the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total coliform bacteria in any five (5) consecutive samples shall not exceed 23 MPN/100 ml; and, any single sample shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 ml.

During the peak flows of the wet weather months from November 1 through April 15, the total coliform bacteria shall be as follows (peak flow days are those when the instantaneous flows exceed twice the current dry weather average daily flows for more than eight (8) hours):

The moving median value for the Most Probable Number (MPN) of total coliform bacteria in any five (5) consecutive samples shall not exceed 240 MPN/100 ml; and, any single sample shall not exceed 10,000 MPN/100 ml.

4. Acute Toxicity: Representative samples of the effluent shall meet the following limit for acute toxicity: [Provision F.4 of this Order applies to these bioassays.]

The survival of organisms in undiluted effluent shall be an eleven (11) sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival, and an eleven (11) sample 90 percentile value of not less than 70 percent survival. The eleven sample median and 90th percentile effluent limitations are defined as follows:

11 sample median: If five or more of the past ten samples are less than 90 percent survival, then survival of less than 90 percent of the next, eleventh sample represents a violation of the effluent limitation.

90th percentile: If one or more of the past ten samples is less than 70 percent survival, then survival of less than 70 percent on the next, eleventh, sample represents a violation of the effluent limitation.

5. 85 Percent Removal, BOD and TSS: The arithmetic mean of the biochemical oxygen demand (five-day, 20°C) and total suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in each calendar month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the respective values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
6. TOXIC SUBSTANCES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: TO BE IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 20, 1993 THROUGH JANUARY 15, 1994.

The effluent shall not exceed the following limits (f):
[Units for all limits are in ug/l]

TABLE 1

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Average (b)</u>	<u>Interim Limit Daily Average</u>
1. Arsenic		20 (l)	
2. Cadmium		1.1 (h)	
3. Chromium (VI) (c)		10 (l)	
4. Copper			38 (i)
5. Lead (g)			8 (i)
6. Mercury		2.0 (l)	
7. Nickel (g)		160 (h)	
8. Cyanide (e)			20 (k)
9. Silver			12 (i)
10. Zinc			180 (i)
11. Phenols	300 (h)		
12. PAHs (d)			1 (k)

7. TOXIC SUBSTANCES EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: TO BE IN EFFECT JANUARY 15, 1994

The effluent shall not exceed the following limits (a) (f):
 [Units for all limits are in ug/l]

TABLE 2

Constituent	<u>FINAL LIMITS</u>		<u>INTERIM LIMITS</u> 1/15/94-2/1/95	<u>INTERIM LIMITS</u> 2/1/95-4/11/96
	Monthly Average	Daily Average	Daily Average	Daily Average
	(b)	(b)		
1. Arsenic	5	20 (l)		
2. Cadmium		1.1		
3. Chromium (VI) (c)		10 (l)		
4. Copper		11.8	38 (i)	24.9 (j)
5. Lead (g)		3.2	8 (i)	5.6 (j)
6. Mercury	0.012	2.0 (l)		
7. Nickel (g)		160		
8. Selenium (g)		5		
9. Silver		4.1	12 (i)	8.1 (j)
10. Zinc (g)		110	180 (i)	145 (j)
11. 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (d)	2,700			
12. 1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400			
13. 1,4 Dichlorobenzene	9.9			
14. 2,4 Dichlorophenol	0.3			
15. 2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	0.34			
16. 4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	3,000			
17. Aldrin	0.00013			
18. A-BHC	0.0039			
19. Benzene	0.34			
20. B-BHC	0.014			
21. Chlordane (d)	0.00008	0.0043		
22. Chloroform	100			
23. Cyanide (e)		5.2	30 (i)	17.5 (j)
24. DDT (d)	0.00059	0.001		
25. Dichloromethane	4.6			
26. Dieldrin	0.00014	0.0019		
27. Endosulfan (d)		0.056		
28. Endrin (d)		0.0023		
29. Fluoranthene	42			
30. G-BHC (Lindane)	0.019	0.08		
31. Halomethanes (d)	100			
32. Heptachlor	0.00016	0.0038		
33. Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00007			
34. Hexachlorobenzene	0.00066			
35. PAHS (d)	0.0028			
36. PCBS (Total) (d)	0.00007	0.014		
37. Pentachlorophenol (g)	0.28	9.5		
38. Phenol	300			
39. TCDD Equivalents (d)	1.3E-08			
40. Toluene	10,000			
41. Toxaphene (g)		0.0002		
42. Tributyltin	0.02	0.04		

Footnotes:

- a. These limits are based on fresh water quality objectives, and are intended to be achieved through secondary treatment and, as necessary, pretreatment and source control.
- b. Limits apply to the average concentration of all samples collected during the averaging period (Daily = 24-hour period; Monthly = Calendar month).
- c. The Discharger may meet this limit as total chromium.
- d. See California Inland Surface Waters Plan, April 1991, Definition of Terms.
- e. The Discharger may demonstrate compliance with this limitation by measurement of weak acid dissociable cyanide.
- f. All analyses shall be performed using current EPA Methods, as specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, Third Edition. Detection limits, practical quantitation levels, and limits of quantitation will be taken into account in determining compliance with effluent limitations.
- g. Effluent limitation may be met as a 4-day average. If compliance is to be determined based on a 4-day average, then concentrations of four 24-hour composite samples shall be reported, as well as the average of four.
- h. These limitations are based on effluent limitations specified in the revised Basin Plan.
- i. This is a performance based interim limit based on the 95th percentile performance from October 1990 through September 1992. This limit is in effect until February 1, 1995.
- j. This limit is an interim limit, in effect until April 11, 1996. The default limits shall be the fresh water quality based limits located in Table 2, Final Limits. This interim limit is the midpoint value from the first interim limit (95th percentile) to the water quality based final limit. Based on satisfactory progress in the waste minimization program, the discharger may petition the Board to amend this permit to incorporate a different interim limit.
- k. This interim limit is based on the detection limits currently being achieved by the Discharger.
- l. This limit was specified in Order No. 87-150, and is lower than the new limit specified in the revised Basin Plan. The Discharger has maintained compliance with this lower limit; therefore, this limit will continue to apply to the effluent, and not be replaced with the new limit from the Basin Plan.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place:
 - a. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - c. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - d. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which will cause deleterious effects on wildlife, waterfowl, or aquatic biota, or which render any of these unfit for

human consumption, either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

2. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State at any place within one foot of the water surface: (1)

- a. Dissolved Oxygen: 5.0 mg/l, minimum

The median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80% of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation. When natural factors cause concentrations less than that specified above, then the discharge shall not cause further reduction in ambient dissolved oxygen concentrations.

- b. Dissolved Sulfide 0.1 mg/l, maximum

- c. pH: Variation from normal ambient pH by more than 0.5 pH units.

- d. Nutrients: Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

- (1) The treatment plant marsh, as with any natural marsh, is subject to periodic aquatic growths which may cause fluctuations in pH, dissolved oxygen, and nutrients which may be beyond the control of the Discharger.

3. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

D. MARSH AND WETLANDS SPECIFICATIONS

1. The beneficial uses of the Discharger's marsh, Peyton Slough and adjacent wetlands and marsh shall not be degraded as a result of the discharge from the treatment plant.
2. A wetlands management plan shall be implemented for management, monitoring, and maintenance of the marsh and wetlands enhancement areas.

E. SLUDGE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All sludge treatment, processing, storage or disposal activities under the Discharger's control shall be in compliance with current state and federal regulations.
2. The Board may amend this Order prior to the expiration date if necessary to accommodate changes in applicable state or federal sludge regulations, or changes in the Discharger's sludge management procedures.

3. The Discharger shall notify the Board, in writing, prior to any changes in its sludge handling and disposal practices.
4. Permanent sludge storage or disposal activities are not authorized by this permit. A Report of Waste Discharge shall be filed and the site brought into compliance with all applicable regulations prior to commencement of any such activity by the Discharger.
5. Sludge handling, storage and disposal shall not create a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 (l) and (m) of the California Water Code.
6. Sludge handling, storage, and disposal shall not cause waste to be discharged to, or deposited in, waters of the State.
7. Sludge handling, storage, and disposal shall not cause degradation of groundwaters.
8. Sludge storage facilities under the Discharger's control shall be operated and maintained in such a manner as to provide adequate protection from surface runoff, erosion, or other conditions which would cause drainage from the waste materials to escape from the storage facility site(s).
9. General Provisions A.9 and A.12 of this Board's "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements", dated December 1986, apply to sludge handling and disposal practices.
10. The term 'sludge' as used in this permit is defined in Definition E.18 of this Board's "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements", dated December 1986.

F. PROVISIONS

1. Requirements prescribed by this Order supercede the requirements prescribed by Order No. 87-150. Order No. 87-150 is hereby rescinded.
2. Where concentration limitations in mg/l or ug/l are contained in this Permit, the following Mass Emission Limitations shall also apply:

$$(\text{Mass Emission Limit in kg/day}) = (\text{Concentration Limit in mg/l}) \times (\text{Actual Flow in million gallons per day averaged over the time interval to which the limit applies}) \times 3.78 \text{ (conversion factor)}.$$
3. The Discharger shall comply with all sections of this Order immediately upon adoption.
4. Bioassays: Compliance with Effluent Limitation B.4 of this Order shall be evaluated by measuring survival of test fishes exposed to undiluted effluent for 96 hours in flow through bioassays, using representative samples of the discharged effluent. Each fish specie tested represents a single bioassay. Two fish species shall be tested concurrently. These shall be the most sensitive two species determined from a single concurrent screening (all tests must be completed within ten days of initiating the first test) of the following three species: three-spine

stickleback, rainbow trout and fathead minnow. All bioassays shall be performed according to protocols approved by the U.S. EPA or State Board, or published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Public Health Association.

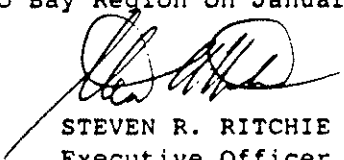
5. The Discharger shall comply with Effluent Limitations B.6 immediately upon adoption of this Order. The Discharger shall comply with effluent limitations specified in Effluent Limitations B.7 by January 15, 1994. The Discharger may request an extended compliance time schedule for particular substances, based on the implementation of an aggressive source control and waste minimization program, as provided for in the Inland Surface Waters Plan, Chapter III, Part M. The primary goal in setting compliance schedules is to promote the completion of source control and waste minimization measures. In accordance with this requirement, the Discharger shall implement the actions described below:
 - a. The Discharger shall continue to implement and expand its waste minimization program. The Discharger shall submit annual reports (beginning July 15, 1993) that document its efforts and present an evaluation of the program's success. The discharger shall target copper, lead, silver, zinc, and all other constituents found not to be in compliance with the limits in this Order.
 - b. The Discharger shall complete a Source Identification Study for targeted constituents by February 1, 1994.
 - c. The Discharger shall develop and initiate implementation of a Source Reduction Plan by August 1, 1994.
 - d. The Discharger shall complete implementation of the Source Reduction Plan to reduce pollutant loading to the maximum extent possible by April 1, 1996.
6. The Discharger shall initiate a monitoring program using appropriate EPA methods and detection limits, to evaluate compliance status for all constituents listed in Effluent Limitations Tables 1 and 2. Monitoring for constituents in Table 1 shall be performed monthly. For all other constituents (with the exception of TCDD equivalents) located in Table 2 and not Table 1, monitoring shall be performed for two consecutive months during the winter, and two consecutive months during the summer, beginning with February, 1993. TCDD equivalents shall be monitored twice, once in the winter and once during the summer. Monitoring for these constituents after this initial stage shall be as described in the attached Self-Monitoring Program.
7. The Discharger shall submit, by November 1, 1993, a technical report acceptable to the Executive Officer summarizing the results of the initial stage of monitoring for the constituents listed in Effluent Limitation B.7, and determining the limit of quantitation and/or practical quantification limit for each constituent. This report shall include an evaluation of compliance with the effluent limitations for each constituent. For each constituent, the LOQ/PQL should be less than the effluent limit. If the monitoring results document that the effluent cannot meet the limits to take effect on January 15, 1994, the Discharger

may petition for interim limits. This petition shall be submitted no later than February 15, 1994, and must be based on an aggressive source control program.

8. The Discharger shall submit, for approval by the Executive Officer, a proposed plan for monitoring of Lower Peyton Slough at its confluence with the Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay. This monitoring plan shall provide for periodic sampling and analysis for the seven constituents listed in Finding 29.
9. For authorization to increase the permitted average dry weather flow from 1.71 MGD to 2.4 MGD, the Discharger shall submit, for approval by the Executive Officer, documentation of compliance with all effluent limitations for at least four consecutive months (reference to monthly Self-Monitoring Reports may be made).
10. For authorization to increase the permitted average dry weather flow from 2.4 MGD to 3.2 MGD, the Discharger shall submit, for approval by the Executive Officer, a report which provides documentation that the treatment plant has the ability to reliably treat at least 3.2 MGD. This report shall also include documentation, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, of compliance with effluent limitations specified in this Order for then current flows at the treatment plant, over a suitable period of time. To the extent feasible, this report shall include the results of stress testing of each treatment process unit for evaluation of treatment capacity.
11. The Discharger shall submit, by September 1, 1993, a status report on the pump stations. This report shall provide an update on the presence of alarms and standby power for each pump station. If alarms and standby power are not available at each pump station, then a proposed time schedule shall be submitted for installation of such features.
12. The Board may modify, or revoke and reissue, this Order and Permit if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order are causing or significantly contributing to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
13. The Discharger shall review, and update as necessary, its Operations and Maintenance Manual, annually, or within 90 days of completion of any significant facility or process changes. The Discharger shall submit to the Board, by April 15th of each year, a letter describing the results of the review process including an estimated time schedule for completion of any revisions determined necessary, and a description or copy of any completed revisions.
14. Annually, the Discharger shall review and update as necessary, its contingency plan as required by Board Resolution No. 74-10. The Discharge of pollutants in violation of this Order where the Discharger has failed to develop and/or implement a contingency plan will be basis for considering such discharge a willful and negligent violation of this order pursuant to Section 13387 of the California Water code. Plan revisions, or a letter stating that no changes are needed, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year.

15. The Discharger shall implement a program to regularly review and evaluate its wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities in order to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary, in order to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's service responsibilities. A report discussing the status of this evaluation program, including any recommended or planned actions, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year.
16. The Discharger shall comply with the Self-Monitoring Program for this order, as adopted by the Board and as may be amended by the Executive Officer.
17. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the attached "Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements and Definitions" dated December, 1986.
18. This order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit pursuant to section 402 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall become effective fifty days after the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has no objections. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.
19. This order expires on January 20, 1998. The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge (Permit application) in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9 of the California Code of Regulations not later than 180 days in advance of such expiration date, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region on January 20, 1993.



STEVEN R. RITCHIE
Executive Officer

Attachments:

- A. Map of Wastewater Facilities and Effluent Discharge Location
- B. Self-Monitoring Program
- C. State Water Resources Control Board - General Permit No. CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities
- D. Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, December 1986
- E. Resolution No. 74-10

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO MAY REGION

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR

MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT
MARTINEZ, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0037770

ORDER NO. 93-001

CONSISTS OF

PART A, dated December 1986

AND

PART B

PART B

SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM for MT. VIEW SANITARY DISTRICT
NPDES Permit No. CA0037770

I. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING STATIONS

NOTE: A sketch showing the locations of the stations described below shall accompany each monthly report, and the Annual report for each calendar year.

A. INFLUENT

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
A-001	At any point in the treatment facilities headworks at which all waste tributary to the system is present and prior to any phase of treatment.

B. EFFLUENT

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
E-001	At any point in the outfall from the treatment facilities between the point of discharge and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present. (May be the same as E-001-D).
E-001-D	At any point in the disinfection facilities for Waste E-001 at which point adequate contact with the disinfectant is assured.
E-001-S	At any point between dechlorination facilities and the marsh pond.

C. RECEIVING WATERS

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
C-R	At a point in Peyton Slough, located upstream of the Pond A discharge weir.
C-1	At a point in Peyton Slough, located within 10 feet of the Pond B discharge weir.
C-2	At a point in Peyton Slough, located at the downstream headwall of the culvert under Interstate Highway 680.
C-3	At a point in Peyton Slough, located 30 feet upstream of the culvert under Waterfront Road.
C-4	At a point in Peyton Slough, located downstream of the Tide Gate.

D. LAND OBSERVATIONS

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
P-1 through P-'n'	Located along the periphery of the waste treatment or disposal facilities, at equidistant intervals, not to exceed 200 feet. (A sketch showing the locations of these stations will accompany each annual report).

E. OVERFLOWS AND BYPASSES

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
OV-1 through OV-'n'	Bypass or overflows from manholes, pump stations, collection systems or the excavation containing sludge drying bed drainage waste.

- NOTE: 1. A map and description of each known or observed overflow or bypass location shall accompany each monthly report. A summary of these occurrences and their locations shall be included with the Annual Report for each calendar year.
2. Each occurrence of a bypass or overflow shall be reported to the Regional Board in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in Sections G.1 and G.2 of Self-Monitoring Program Part A.

F. MARSH EFFLUENT STATIONS

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
M-A	In the discharge stream from marsh plot A to Peyton Slough.
M-B	In the discharge stream from marsh plot B to Peyton Slough.

G. SLUDGE

The Discharger shall continue to analyze sludge on a semiannual basis for priority pollutant metals and organics.

II. SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

The schedule of sampling and analysis shall be that given in Table I and Table 1 Footnotes.

III. MODIFICATION OF PART A, DATED DECEMBER 1986

Paragraph C.5 of Part A is revised to read:


Average monthly values are calculated as the sum of all daily discharge values measured during the specified period (calendar month), divided by the number of daily discharge values measured during that specified period.

IV. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. General Reporting Requirements are described in Section C of this Board's "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements", dated December 1986.
- B. Self-Monitoring Reports for each calendar month shall be submitted monthly, by the fifteenth day of the following month. The required contents of these reports are described in Section G.4 of Part A.
- C. An Annual Report for each calendar year shall be submitted to the Board by January 30 of the following year. The required contents of the annual report are described in Section G.5 of Part A.
- D. Any Overflow, bypass or significant non-compliance incident that may endanger health or the environment shall be reported according to Sections G.1 and G.2 of Part A.
- E. Revisions to the Discharger's Contingency Plan, or a letter stating that no changes are needed, shall be submitted to the Board by April 15 of each year [Provision F.14].
- F. Annual report shall include documentation of marsh pond use by the public and wildlife.
- G. Activities associated with marsh and wetland management shall be documented in the Self-Monitoring Reports on a quarterly basis.

I, Steven R. Ritchie, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the foregoing Self-Monitoring Program:

- 1. Has been developed in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Regional Board's Resolution No. 73-16 in order to obtain data and document compliance with waste discharge requirements established in Regional Board Order No. 93-001.
- 2. May be reviewed at any time subsequent to the effective date upon written notice from the Executive Officer or request from the Discharger, and revisions will be authorized by the Executive Officer.
- 3. Is effective on the date shown below.


STEVEN R. RITCHIE
Executive Officer

Effective Date 1/20/13

Attachment:

- A. Table 1 with Table 1 Footnotes

Mt. View Sanitary District - NPDES Permit No. CA0037770 (Order No. 93-001)
Self-Monitoring Program - Attachment A

TABLE 1									
SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS									
SAMPLING STATION	A	E-001-D			E-001-S	All C	All L	All P	All OV (7)
TYPE OF SAMPLE	C-24	G	C-24	Cont	Cont	G/O	O	O	G/O
Flow Rate (mgd) (1)				Cont					
BOD, 5-day, 20°C (mg/l & kg/day)	2/W		2/W						
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l & kg/day)	2/W		2/W						
Settleable Solids (ml/l-hr)		5/W							
Oil and Grease (2) (mg/l & kg/day)		2W							
Chlorine Residual, and Dosage (mg/l & kg/day) (3)					2H or Cont				
Coliform, Total (MPN/100 ml)		3/W							
Toxicity, 96-hr Bioassay (% Survival) (4)					M				
Turbidity (NTU)		2W				M			
pH (units)					Cont	M			
Temperature °C						M			
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l & % Saturation)						2/M			
Sulfides, Total & D'solved (if DO<2.0 mg/l) (mg/l)						M			
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)			M						
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)			M						
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)			M						

Mt. View Sanitary District - NPDES Permit No. CA0037770 (Order No. 93-001)
Self-Monitoring Program - Attachment A

TABLE 1 (continued)							
SCHEDULE FOR SAMPLING, MEASUREMENTS, AND ANALYSIS							
SAMPLING STATION	A	E-001-D			All C	All L	All P
TYPE OF SAMPLE	C-24	G	C-24	Cont	G/O	O	O
Total Organic Nitrogen (mg/l & kg/day)			M				
Un-ionized Ammonia (mg/l as N)					2W (8)		
Hardness (mg/l as CaCO ₃)					Q		
Chlorophyll-a (ug/l)					2/Y		
All Applicable Standard Observations	D				M	W	W
Arsenic (5)			M				
Cadmium (5)			M				
Chromium (5)			M				
Copper (5)			M				
Lead (5)			M				
Mercury (5)			M				
Nickel (5)			M				
Selenium (5)			M				
Silver (5)			M				
Zinc (5)			M				
Cyanide (5)			M				
Phenolic Compounds (5)			M				
PAH's (5)			M				
Toxic Constituents (Table 2) Section B.7 of Permit (5) (6)			2/Y				

LEGEND

TYPES OF SAMPLES

G = grab sample
C-24 = composite sample (24 hour)
Cont = continuous sampling
O = observation

TYPES OF STATIONS

A = treatment facility influent station
E = waste effluent station
L = basin and/or pond levees stations
C = receiving water station
P = treatment facilities perimeter station
OV = bypasses or overflows from manholes,
pump stations, or collection systems

LEGEND (continued)

FREQUENCY OF SAMPLING

E = each occurrence	2/H = twice per hour	2H = every 2 hours
H = once each hour	2/W = 2 days per week	2D = every 2 days
D = once each day	5/W = 5 days per week	2W = every 2 weeks
W = once each week	2/M = 2 days per month	2M = every 2 months
M = once each month	2/Y = once in March & Sept.	Cont = continuous
Y = once each year	3/Y = once each in March, July, & Nov.	
	Q = quarterly, once each in March, June, Sept., & Dec.	

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 1:

- (1) Flow Rate - Influent and effluent flows shall be measured continuously. The following flow information shall be reported:

INFLUENT AND EFFLUENT: Daily: Flow Rate
Monthly: Average Daily Flow Rate (MGD)
Maximum Daily Flow Rate (MGD)
Minimum Daily Flow Rate (MGD)
Total Flow Volume (MG)

- (2) Oil and Grease - Each Oil and Grease sample shall consist of three grab samples taken at equal intervals, no less than two hours apart, during the sampling day. Each Grab sample shall be collected in a separate glass container, and analyzed separately. Results shall be expressed as a weighted average of the three values, based upon the instantaneous flow rates occurring at the time of each grab sample.
- (3) Chlorine Residual - Monitor dechlorinated effluent (E-001-S) continuously or, at a minimum, once every two hours. Report, on a daily basis, both maximum and minimum concentrations, for samples taken both prior to, and following, dechlorination. If a violation is detected, the maximum and average concentrations and duration of each non-zero residual event shall be reported, along with the cause and corrective actions taken.

Chlorine Dosage - Report, on a daily basis, average concentration (mg/l), and total loading (kg/day).

- (4) Bioassays - Effluent used for fish bioassays must be dechlorinated prior to testing. Monitoring of the bioassay water shall include, on a daily basis, the following parameters: pH, dissolved oxygen, ammonia nitrogen, and temperature. These results shall be reported.
- (5) Detection Limits - Laboratory analyses shall be conducted in such a manner as to provide analytical information sufficient to determine compliance with the applicable effluent limitations (Effluent Limitations B.7 of Permit). If the necessary analytical performance is unable to be achieved, the Discharger may request, with supporting documentation, approval from the Executive Officer to allow the use of the best achievable analytical performance. All constituents shall be reported in mg/l or ug/l, and kg/day.
- (6) Selected Toxic Constituents - The initial monitoring for these constituents shall be as described in Provision F.6 of Order No. 93-001. The monitoring schedule thereafter shall be as follows: For those constituents that are present at concentrations at or above the effluent limit, monitoring shall be performed on a monthly basis, For those constituents that are detectable (or non-detectable) at levels below the effluent limit, monitoring shall be performed on a semi-annual basis. (For those constituents that are present at detectable concentrations that are significantly lower than the effluent limitation, the Discharger may request approval from the Executive Officer for less frequent monitoring.)
- (7) Overflows -
 - (a) Flow: For all overflow events, a best estimate of the total overflow volume (gallons) shall be reported.
 - (b) BOD and Coliform: For any overflow event which involves discharge of wastewater to any surface water or waterway (including dry streams and drainage channels), grab samples shall be taken and analyzed for BOD, and both Total and Fecal Coliform.
- (8) Un-ionized Ammonia - Receiving water monitoring for un-ionized ammonia shall be done every two weeks from May through October, and once per month from November through April. Sampling shall be performed twice each day on the day of monitoring, once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

NOTES FOR TABLE 1:

1. Percent removal for BOD and Total Suspended Solids (effluent vs. influent) shall also be reported.
2. Grab samples shall be taken on day(s) of composite sampling.
3. If any effluent sample is in violation of limits, except those for metals, cyanide, and organics, sampling shall be increased for that parameter to at least daily or greater until compliance is demonstrated in two successive samples. receiving water violations shall be reported in the monthly report; increased receiving water monitoring may be required.

4. Chlorine residual analyzers shall be calibrated against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate control and reliable operation. If an effluent violation is detected, grab samples shall be taken every 30 minutes until compliance is achieved.
5. Receiving water monitoring in lower Peyton Slough shall be done during high tide.
6. All flow other than to the outfall (e.g., sludge) shall be reported monthly. Daily records shall be kept of the quantity and solids content of dewatered sludge disposed of and the location of disposal.
7. PAHs = Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons. PAH's shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene. PAH analysis must be done by EPA Method 610.
8. Ultra clean monitoring techniques are required for mercury and selenium. Analytical monitoring methods used must yield a limit of quantitation (LOQ) value that is less than the effluent limit concentration.
9. During any time when bypassing occurs from any treatment unit(s) in the treatment facilities, the monitoring program for the effluent discharged shall include the following in addition to the above schedule for sampling, measurement and analyses:
 - a. Composite sample on an hourly basis for the duration of the bypass event for BOD, and Total Suspended Solids analyses. Grab samples at least daily for Coliform (Total and Fecal), Settleable Matter and Oil and Grease analyses.
 - b. Continuous monitoring or hourly grab samples for chlorine residual measurement, and continuous monitoring of bypassed flow.
 - c. Daily receiving water sampling and observations shall be performed until it is demonstrated that no adverse impact on the receiving water is detected.